

Figure 1 consists of nine histograms arranged in a 3x3 grid. Each histogram represents the distribution of the number of non-zero elements in the vector of the first iteration for a specific value of n . The values of n are 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, and 90, arranged from top-left to bottom-right. The x-axis for all histograms represents the number of non-zero elements, ranging from 0 to 100. The y-axis represents the frequency or count of occurrences. As n increases, the distribution becomes more concentrated at 0, with the peak height increasing significantly and the tail becoming less pronounced.

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Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner
interference search sheet attached		7/06	SAA

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